

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VIII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27, 1831.

NO. 15.

POETRY.

CUI BONO?

FROM FRAZER'S MAGAZINE.
What is Hope? a smiling rainbow
Children follow through the wet;
'Tis not here, still yonder, yonder—
Never urchin found it yet.

What is Life? a thawing iceboard
On a sea with sunny shore;
Gay we sail—it melts beneath us—
We are sunk, and seen no more.

What is Man? a foolish baby,
Fighting fierce for hollow nuts;
Demanding all, deserving nothing—
One small grave is what he gets.

BRIEF HINTS TO PARENTS.—It is of the utmost consequence that the first impressions made on the minds of children respecting the Divine Being be correct and encouraging. They should be taught that he is the Giver of every good, the Author of all felicity; that he is love itself, and delights in our happiness.—Impressions like these, and having religion and happiness connected together in their view, will be likely to beget feelings of love, reverence and gratitude, and be a better foundation for a practical assent to the truths of the gospel than creeds and catechisms got by heart.—And as age unfolds the capacity, the doctrines of Christianity ought to be presented in the simplest forms. No religious instruction is better suited to the minds of children, than that derived from the precepts and example of Christ; and no part of his example is more calculated to touch their hearts, than the compassion and the tenderness which he so perfectly displayed. It is by refining and exalting the motives to action, that parents pronounce the happiness of their children. Therefore it is a very interesting part of religious education, to fix on the young mind a conviction that religion is not an occasional act, but the indwelling principle of divine grace, by which their common acts are to be governed, and their evil propensities subdued; that the indissoluble connection between religion and moral rectitude must ever be maintained. *If ye love God, ye will avoid evil and do good:* and that it is the purity of the motive which not only gives worth and beauty, but which, in a Christian sense, gives life and energy to the best action; and without pure motive, acts of devotion, however splendid, will not be accepted in the Divine sight.

When love to God, and love and good will toward men, have been impressed, as essential doctrines of Christianity, and the mind has been taught to approve itself, by its consciousness of having performed its duty; young people entering into life, and acting for themselves, who have imbibed the principles, will not commonly, it is apprehended, deviate widely from rectitude of conduct.

ORIENTAL ILLUSTRATION OF PSALM XXII, 5.

"I confess," said Capt. Wilson, "that since my return from India, I have been forcibly struck with several things which prove the Scriptures to be an eastern book. For instance, the language of one of the Psalms, where David says—'Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over,' most likely alludes to a custom which continues to this day. I once had this ceremony performed on myself, in the house of a rich Indian, in the presence of a large company. The gentleman of the house poured upon my hands and arms a delightful odorous perfume, put a golden cup into my hand and poured wine into it till it had run over, assuring me, at the time, that it was a great pleasure to him to receive me, and that I should find a rich supply in his house. I think the Divine poet expressed his sense of the Divine goodness by this allusion."

SCOFFER CONFOUNDED.—A gentleman in a stage coach attempted to divert the company, and displayed his hostility to the scriptures, by throwing them into ridicule: "As to the prophecies," said he, "in particular, they were all written after the events took place." A minister in the coach who had previously been silent, replied, "Sir, I must beg leave to mention one remarkable prophecy as and exception. 'Knowing this first; that there shall come in the latter days scoffers.' Now, sir, whether the event be long before the prediction, I leave the company to judge." The mouth of the scoffer was stopped."

Dogs.—It will be seen by the following extract from the records of the First Parish in Cambridge, that the regulating of dogs and their owners by law, is not "a new thing under the sun."

1749-50. *Voted*—"that the owner of every dog that suffers his dog to come into the House of God on ye Lord's Day, in the time of public worship shall pay five shillings old tenor for every time his dog shall so come into the House of God."

MISCELLANY.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

When the whole Union, nay, every quarter of the globe, is reaping the rich fruits of Mr. Fulton's genius and perseverance, the reader cannot fail to be interested in the account he gives of the progress of his experimental essay, or to feel a sense of shame that his superior intelligence was so much undervalued at the time, and the benefits he conferred on mankind have been so unworthily rewarded. This description is given by Judge Story in the Boston Library of Useful Knowledge, and is derived from statements made by Mr. Fulton himself.—*Atlas.*

"I myself have heard the illustrious inventor relate, in an animated and affecting manner, the history of his labors and discouragements. When, said he, I was building my first steamboat at New York, the project was viewed by the public either with indifference, or with contempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends, indeed, were civil, but they were shy. They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. I felt the full force of the lamentation of the poet,

"Truths would you teach, to save a sinking land,
All shun, none aid you, and few understand."

As I had occasion to pass daily to and from the building yard, while my boat was in progress, I have often loitered unknown near the idle groups of strangers, gathering in little circles, and heard various inquiries as to the object of this new vehicle. The language was uniformly that of scorn, sneer, or ridicule.—The loud laugh rose at my expense—the dry jest—the wise calculation of losses and expenditures; the dull but endless repetition of the Fulton Folly. Never did a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish, cross my path. Silence itself was but politeness, veiling its doubts, or hiding its reproaches. At length the day arrived in which the experiment was to be got into operation. To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I invited many friends to go on board to witness the first successful trip. Many of them did me the favor to attend, as a matter of personal respect; but it was manifest, they did it with reluctance, fearing to be the partners in my mortification, and not of my triumph.—I was well aware, that in my case there were many reasons to doubt of my own success. The machinery was new and ill made; and many parts of it were constructed by mechanics unacquainted with such work; and unexpected difficulties might reasonably be presumed to present themselves from other causes. The moment arrived, in which the word was to be given for the vessel to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was anxiety mixed with fear among them. They were silent, sad, and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and almost repented of my efforts. The signal was given, and the boat moved on a short distance, and then stopped, and became immovable. To the silence of the preceding moment now succeeded murmers of discontent, and agitations,—and whispers and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated, "I told you it was so—it is a foolish scheme—I wish we were well out of it." I elevated myself upon a platform, and addressed the assembly. I stated, that I knew not what was the matter; but if they would be quiet, and indulge me for a half an hour, I would either go on; or abandon the voyage for that tare. This short respite was conceded without objection. I went below and examined the machinery, and discovered that the cause was a slight mal-adjustment of some of the work. In a short period it was obviated. The boat was again put in motion. She continued to move on. All were still incredulous. None seemed willing to trust the evidence of their own senses. We left the fair city of New York; we passed through the romantic and ever-varying scenery of the highlands; we descried the clustering houses of Albany; we reached its shores; and then, even then when all seemed achieved, I was the victim of disappointment. Imagination superceded the influence of fact. It was then doubted, if it could be done again; or if done, it was doubted if it could be made of any great value.

Such was the history of the first experiment, as it fell, not in the very language which I have used, but in its substance, from the lips of the inventor. He did not live indeed to enjoy the full glory of his invention. It is mournful to say that attempts were made to rob him in the first place of the merits of his invention, and next of its fruits. He fell a victim to his efforts to sustain his title to both. When already his invention had covered the waters of the Hudson, he seemed little satisfied with the results, and looked forward to far more extensive operations. My ultimate tri-

umph, he used to say, will be on the Mississippi. I know, indeed, that even now it is deemed impossible by many, that the difficulties of its navigation can be overcome. But I am confident of success. I may not live to see it; but the Mississippi will yet be covered with steamboats; and thus an entire change be wrought in the course or the internal navigation and commerce of our country.

And it has been wrought. And the steamboat, looking to its effects on commerce and navigation, to the combined influences of facilities of travelling and facilities of trade, of rapid circulation of news, and still more rapid circulation of pleasures and products, seems destined to be numbered among the noblest benefactions to the human race."

The following ingenious allegorical description of a year is from the Boston Evening Gazette.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE YEAR 1830,

That expired this morning between the hours of

12 and 1 o'clock.

Aged 11 months and 31 days.

It came into the world an orphan, for its parents just breathed upon its birth and died.

It was adopted by a trigid old bachelor called

JONATHAN JANUARY;

But the heart of the young Year was chilled by

A very cool reception,

Which almost killed it; for the old fellow was

Accustomed to *slighting*,

And played many slippery tricks with his pupil, Who was fed upon—*cakes of ice!*

He often wore a white wig by day, and at night Would lay down in a *sheet of snow*;

But folks soon began to see the *drift* of his conduct,

For he set their teeth as well as tongues chattering;

And one day tired of celibacy,

He ran away with

Miss Tabitha Thaw.

Our little hero was taken into the service of

FARMER FEBRUARY,

Who taught him that the path of Industry Was the way to independence;

Made him put the spade to the soil,

The oxen to the plough,

Told him that to multiply furrows in

Was to lessen furrows in the face;

And that in digging there was no in-dig-nity.

But a matronly maiden by the name of

MENETHELE MARCH,

Took a fancy to the child, and he left the farmer.

She fostered pet lambs, fed young robins,

Pruned plants, and gathered daisies.

But her disposition was violent;

The airs she sometimes gave herself were un-bearable, and little

Severe blow.

He was often in want of his dinner, but if Mrs. March could not

Raise the wind, he might whistle for it.

She died in a gust of passion for want of breath,

And he was taken into favor by the youthful

MISS FLORA MAY.

No one regretted the loss of widow April,

For she was known for a fool the first day she was seen.

The child was captivated

With the freshness and fragrance of Flora's rose-wreaths,

The white blossoms that garlanded her tresses,

And the morning melody of the sweet lark,

Sailing at sunrise upward to the sky.

But mistaking an artificial flower for one of her

own,

She died of a mortification.

That art should so nearly rival nature.

Nothing could save her, though she was amputated

Above the waist—by a corset late.

He was then transferred to the care of

GENTLEMAN JUNE,

Who minded his *peas and cures*.

In his garden and billiard room.

His cowardice was his only crime; for he could not encounter

Even a sheep, without trying to shear off,

He boasted that when he was twenty-one,

He lived a day longer than any of his family,

Although some exceeded even thirty.

He grew *crabbed*, and left the world on

Seeing the sign of a cancer upon him.

The child was taken under the protection of

A *flash* exquisite, called

JULIUS JULY, ESQ.

He was the discoverer of the fox-glove,

A very warm admirer of the ladies, although

He sometimes made the house *too hot* to hold

them.

He dissolved away one day, like Narcissus,

Either from personal vanity or perspiration,

Recommending the child to a young

And rosy-cheeked rustic called

AMOS AUGUST.

He soon learned to handle the sickle,

Although it went against the grain.

And carried the golden wheat sheaves,

And joined in the jolly chorus of "Harvest-home."

But he was caught one day sucking cider thro'

a straw,

And August turned him over to his neighbor,

SOLOMON SEPTEMBER.

Bo. Solomon had a habit of taking all

By the *axe* in the field,

And *thrusting* them afterwards in the barn.

Shortly after Solomon married Miss Ceres,

The honey moon passed in pleasure, peace, and

plenty, but she wore *yellow stockings*,

And in a fit of *Jealousy*,

Shut him up in a hot house, where he was suf-

focated.

Eighteen hundred and thirty

Then sought the service of a *dear Dower*,

naped

MADAM OCTOBER.

Who looked as if she was always in a *brown* study,

And amused herself with dying leaves of differ-

ent colors,

Sometimes she would sit in the fields with the

husbandman,

To get her *bread* by plain *sewing*,

And hear the song of the Robin red-breast—

The last of the warblers.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Part. D. Job Hoim, Turner, Dr. Philip Bradford, Livermore, R. Washburn, Hebron, Simeon Perkins, Oxford, J. S. Keith, Canton, C. Holland, Sumner, Dr. W. W. Comstock, Hartford, Noah Becknell, Bethel, Wm. Frye, Newry, Luke Riley, Gilead, Rev. Mr. White, Norway, Rev. B. B. Murray, and Rev. Mr. Merrill, Rumford, P. C. Virgin, Andover, S. Poor, Dixfield, Henry Farwell, Weld, La Fayette Perkins, Hiram, Dr. A. L. Haunford, Brownfield, Jas. Steele, Fyeburg, J. Dana, Denmark, J. B. Osgood, Waterford, C. Whitman, Lovell, J. P. Moody, Sweden, Rev. V. Little, Albany, Aaron Cummings, Buckfield, Aaron Parsons.—Vice Presidents.

Treasurer, Stephen Emery.

Directors, Stephen Chase, L. Whitman, R. K. Goodenow, T. J. Carter.

Which Report was accepted.

The following votes were then passed.

Voted, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Stane, for the very eloquent address, by him delivered this day; and that the meeting respectfully request a copy for the press.

Voted, to choose a committee of four persons, to be denominated the Standing Committee of Literature, whose duty it shall be, in the first place, to examine all school Books now in use in our public schools, and such as are now offered for public patronage; and to make such a selection therefrom as they may think most proper to be recommended for the use of schools and report them to the Lyceum at its next meeting.

Secondly, to examine all school books that may be hereafter published, and report their opinion of the same to the Society at its annual meeting, signifying whether any new book should be substituted for any other then in use or supplied in addition to books used in schools. Mr. Cook, Mr. Stone, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Walker, were chosen.

Voted, to choose a Committee of three persons to report at our next meeting, what are the reciprocal rights, powers, and duties of parents, scholars, and teachers, in their relation to our public schools. S. Emery, R. K. Goodenow, and T. Clark were chosen.

Voted, to choose a Committee of three persons to ascertain what are the evils extending our public schools, which more particularly operate as impediments to instruction; and to determine what remedies may be most effectually applied. Also to report what ways and means may be adopted for promoting a greater improvement in primary education. Mr. T. S. Stone, Leander Gage, and John A. Douglass were chosen.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the papers in this County.

ALLEN GREELY, President.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Secretary

Extracts from English papers.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Friday an occurrence took place in Bohemia, of a very afflicting nature. About 10 o'clock that evening James Reid, tailor, thought he heard the screech of a partridge, and took his gun which was loaded, for the purpose of shooting the bird. He had not gone far from his house when he espied two objects near a plantation, which appeared to him to be deer. He placed himself in such a position as he conceived would enable him to shoot them, levelled his piece and fired. Immediately on the report of the gun he heard a wild sort of a scream, from which he inferred that one of the deer must be wounded. After several screams, the shocking fact flashed on his mind that the wild sounds he had heard were those of a human being.—He rushed to the spot whence it proceeded, when to his horror, he beheld two men, his nearest neighbors, lying on the ground covered with blood. John Taylor, after the arrival of the unfortunate man, made a slight motion with both his hands, and instantly breathed his last. The other person, named Morrison, was on the ground in a most dreadful state of agony. Morrison lingered until Sunday morning, when he expired. He was unmarried; but the other deceased has left a wife and five children. The two deceased had, it appears, gone out for the purpose of killing deer; and it appears, from the testimony of the one who lived the longest, that both he and his comrade were exactly under the same delusion with regard to the person who was the innocent cause of their death, as he was with regard to them—they mistook him for a deer, and under this impression were preparing to level their pieces at him at the very moment they were struck to the ground by the contents of his. What increases the singularity of this catastrophe is the fact, that the distance between the deceased and the unhappy man, who was the means of their death was 129 yards. To add to the poignancy of the distress of this unfortunate individual, one of them was his own cousin. An investigation by the Sheriff Substitute and Procurator Fiscal for the county, has taken place, and the unhappy man, on his father-in-law becoming bail for his appearance at the next Invernesshire assizes, is allowed to remain at large.

Travelling Cabinet.—The Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, with his family, have arrived in this city on their way to the seat of Government.

N. Y. Ad.

Eight Days Later.

The ship Henry Thompson, arrived this morning from Liverpool, and bro't papers to the 18th. She sailed on Sunday the 13th. Messrs. Topliff have loaned us the papers received by them. London dates are to the evening of the 14th.

B. Trans.

Holland and Belgium.—Hostilities have commenced. The armistice terminated on the 4th. King Leopold was at Leige when he heard of the hostile intentions of the Prince of Orange. He returned post haste to Brussels, and sent of troops and cannon for Antwerp, which was expected to be an early point of assault and bombardment. On the 4th, he issued a spirited proclamation to his people, which concludes thus:—Belgians! like you, will defend Belgium! I rely on the Civic guard, on the army, on the courage and devotion of all. I am going to my post.

He left Brussels to place himself at the head of the Army on the same afternoon, having previously despatched messengers for Paris and London, to claim military aid against the Dutch pursuant to the guarantee given him by the five powers. When his Envoy arrived in Paris, the King immediately summoned a Council, and it was resolved that Gen. Girard at the head of 50,000 French troops should march instantly to the aid of Belgium. Orders were accordingly issued. In the evening, the Minister of Finance addressed the following letter to the Committee of the Paris Stock Exchange:

The king of Holland has denounced the armistice, and announced the resumption of hostilities against the Belgians, this evening at half past nine o'clock. This morning at five o'clock, the King has received a letter from the King of Belgium, who demands of him the aid of a French army. The King having recognized the independence of the Kingdom of Belgium, and her neutrality, in concert with England, Austria, Prussia and Russia, and the circumstances being urgent, complies with the demand of the King of the Belgians, and will cause the engagements to be respected, which have been taken in common accord with the Great Powers. Marshal Girard

commands the army of the north, which is marching to the aid of Belgium, whose neutrality are to be maintained. The peace of Europe, disturbed by the King of Holland, shall be consolidated.

A letter from Brussels gives the following account of King Leopold's reception and proceedings at Antwerp.

His visit was unexpected, and prosecuted a most electrifying effect. Having alighted at the palace, he came out upon the balcony and told the assembled multitude, "he had come to spend the night with them." It was truly an affecting scene; the air was rent with shouts more enthusiastic than I ever heard in my life; those around him were unmanned and shed tears abundantly. Women were seen in the crowd pressing their children and running about frantic with joy.

A feeling of pride and confidence in the monarch, who had so devotedly come forward in the hour of peril, prevailed over every other, and there was neither woman nor child who had a sense of the occasion, but would have stood with Leopold to the last extremity.

The Duke of Orleans and Nemours, (the King's sons) accompanied Marshal Girard.

It would seem that the decided measures of the French King and his cabinet, alarmed the King of Holland, and the approach of 50,000 French troops had a

wonderful influence on his mind. The London Courier, of the evening of the 14th, says:

We have just received, by an extraordinary express from the Hague, the following important intelligence, the authenticity of which we guarantee. In consequence of the communication made by the Conference to the King of Holland, the nature of which we were first to announce last week, his Dutch Majesty has given an assurance to the English and French Governments, of which the following is the substance:

His Majesty has declared to them, that in commencing hostilities against Belgium, he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with the Great Powers; but he regarded the quarrel between him and the Belgian Government, as strictly confined to the beligerents; and as not at all connected with the interests or intentions of the Great Powers; but as he is now assured that the continuance of hostilities by him is viewed with dissatisfaction by the Conference, he, in accordance with his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the great Powers, will discontinue hostilities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers, as soon as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have

actually entered Belgium, as he will regard such entry of the French troops as an intimation of the adoption of the

quarrel of the Belgians, by the Conference.

His majesty has also intimated that he

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OXFORD OBSERVER.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of **GOODNOW & PHIPPS**, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Those persons who paid nothing from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are informed that their several bills are \$3.00, which they can very conveniently forward by mail, or otherwise, upon the receipt of which they will receive a bill acknowledging the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

This paper concludes the publication of one volume since it became the property of the publisher. How far we have succeeded in rendering it acceptable to its patrons, we are not able to decide conclusively; yet we have reason to believe that it has generally been received with a response of approbation. In relation to our political course, we have the sole evidence of doing our duty as far as our limited means would admit; and we have still the desire of performing it to our utmost power. But as we do not have the advantages of our political opponent in this county, (the State and County patronage) we must depend principally upon our subscription list for our support. This being the case, it will well become every friend of the principles which we profess and advocate, to exert his utmost influence in our behalf. It is our wish to make our paper far more respectable than it has ever yet been; and in order to do this, we must have something more than good wishes—the addition of a goodly number of good names upon our subscription list. This will give us the means, and having that, we will promise and show our patrons a paper, in point of neatness of execution, as well as in quantity of original and selected matter, that will render it well worthy of their patronage. Therefore we repeat, to the friends of this paper in this County, to lend their aid in supporting and maintaining *handsomely*, a republican paper. On our part our best endeavors will be used in fulfilling the expectations of our patrons. To those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the past year, we would say, that the cry of the paper maker for Cash, Cash, reminds us of the duty of fulfilling our engagements, and by remitting us our dues, we shall be able cheerfully to comply with the request of our creditors.

At the election in Portland on Monday the 19th inst. for the choice of a representative, Wm. Pitt FESSENDEN a thorough-going anti-Jackson man was chosen, making three anti-Jackson representatives chosen in that town, the head quarters of Jacksonism in this State. Well done.

We have not yet received the returns of votes for Governor from all the towns in this county, and but a few for Treasurer and Register. Will not some of our friends forward us immediately the votes for County Treasurer and Register of Deeds.

We add the returns of votes from 10 towns received since our last publication.

OXFORD COUNTY.

1831. 1830.

GOODNOW. SMITH. H.		S.	
Andover	50	31	53
Albany	30	44	30
Buckfield	40	187	54
Bethel	50	201	74
Brownfield	40	135	46
Canton	18	91	00
Carthage	26	22	31
Dixfield	42	74	62
Denmark	12	141	22
Fryeburg	86	128	126
" Add'n. 0	00	5	33
Greenwood	28	66	30
Gilead	18	26	22
Hebron	116	40	132
Hartsford	41	104	80
Howard's G.	3	7	9
Hamlin's G.	0	7	9
Hiram	00	00	70
Jay	75	79	82
Livermore	205	103	261
Lovell	67	66	80
Mexico	17	22	22
Norway	183	56	217
Newry	2	38	6
No. 8	00	00	47
Oxford	50	120	64
Paris	87	223	131
Porter	00	000	25
Peru	9	74	9
Rumford	75	96	80
Summer	30	69	68
Sweden	42	40	52
Turner	70	190	107
Watford	108	106	144
Woodstock	0	101	3
Weld	00	00	101
	0000	0000	3261

REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN.

CONTINUED.
Bethel, O'Neil Robinson—Andover, Edward L. Poor—Greenwood, Cyprian Cole.*

Can you beat this?—Mr. Lemuel Blake, of Alstead, raised, the present season, from one bean, 190 pods, and 1009 beans. This from a person who assisted in counting.—*Vermont Intelligencer*.

BEAT!—In answer to the above, we are authorized to state that Mr. Simon Noble of this town, raised this season, from one white bush Bean, 184 pods, and 1062 beans. We say, who can beat this?

Since penning the above we have received the following:

"One Bean taken from the crop of a wild goose, planted this season in the garden of Mr. Job Prince, aged about 67.

Daniel Jumper, in Harrison, produced 1427 full ripe beans." This was a poll bean.

ERRATA.—In our first editorial article respecting the election, in our last paper, for "Poles" read Polls. The difference in the sense of the two words, is very material, although all may understand the meaning of the word as it there stood.

THE ELECTION.

By the return it appears that Gov. Smith is re-elected by an increased majority, but not by an *increased vote*. In fact the number of votes for him in the State, will be several thousand less than last year. On the other hand, the National Republicans have failed to do their duty—and have lost the Election, by neglecting to vote at all. In several of the Counties, a perfect apathy seems to have pervaded the ranks. Some slight apology may be found for this conduct in the fact, that by the abominable Gerrymandering of the State last winter, our party was tied, hand and foot, and it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle could give us a majority in the Legislature.—We doubt whether with a majority of 4000 for our Governor, it would have been possible for us to have elected a majority of representatives. Hence many of our friends finding themselves thus fettered and controlled, refused to act at all, and let the Election go as it might.—We cannot approve their decision. It was unmanly and cowardly. It ought to be the motto of every republican, in the darkest days—"Never to despair of the Republic"—and when called upon to act, even against fearful odds, they should say with the gallant Miller, "We will try, Sir," and if through legislative iniquity they are overwhelmed—they would still have the consolation of reflecting, that they had done their duty. If our friends had exercised their right of suffrage, as generally as they did last year, we should have elected our Governor by a handsome majority. We have lost the Election not by an increase of Jacksonites, (for their vote is less than last year,) but by the unpardonable negligence of our own party. No one, can fairly, infer an augmentation of popularity for Jackson by the result.

Penobscot Journal.

THE ELECTION.—The Republican party has sustained a Waterloo defeat. Jackson man was chosen, making three anti-Jackson representatives chosen in that town, the head quarters of Jacksonism in this State. Well done.

We add the returns of votes from 10 towns received since our last publication.

OXFORD COUNTY.

1831. 1830.

GOODNOW. SMITH. H.		S.	
Andover	50	31	53
Albany	30	44	30
Buckfield	40	187	54
Bethel	50	201	74
Brownfield	40	135	46
Canton	18	91	00
Carthage	26	22	31
Dixfield	42	74	62
Denmark	12	141	22
Fryeburg	86	128	126
" Add'n. 0	00	5	33
Greenwood	28	66	30
Gilead	18	26	22
Hebron	116	40	132
Hartsford	41	104	80
Howard's G.	3	7	9
Hamlin's G.	0	7	9
Hiram	00	00	70
Jay	75	79	82
Livermore	205	103	261
Lovell	67	66	80
Mexico	17	22	22
Norway	183	56	217
Newry	2	38	6
No. 8	00	00	47
Oxford	50	120	64
Paris	87	223	131
Porter	00	000	25
Peru	9	74	9
Rumford	75	96	80
Summer	30	69	68
Sweden	42	40	52
Turner	70	190	107
Watford	108	106	144
Woodstock	0	101	3
Weld	00	00	101
	0000	0000	3261

REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN.

CONTINUED.
Bethel, O'Neil Robinson—Andover, Edward L. Poor—Greenwood, Cyprian Cole.*

Can you beat this?—Mr. Lemuel Blake, of Alstead, raised, the present season, from one bean, 190 pods, and 1009 beans. This from a person who assisted in counting.—*Vermont Intelligencer*.

BEAT!—In answer to the above, we are authorized to state that Mr. Simon Noble of this town, raised this season, from one white bush Bean, 184 pods, and 1062 beans. We say, who can beat this?

Since penning the above we have received the following:

"One Bean taken from the crop of a wild goose, planted this season in the garden of Mr. Job Prince, aged about 67.

Notice

I S hereby given to the Proprietors and Owners of the following Shares in the Capital Stock in RUMFORD BRIDGE, in the County of Oxford, that the following sums are due on each of the following Shares on the several Assessments committed to the subscriber to collect by the Directors of said Bridge, dated the sixth day of April, A. D. 1831.

No. Shares.	Tax.	No. Shares.	Tax.
8	\$13.50	18	\$13.50
do. 9	13.50	25	4.50
" 10	13.50	26	13.50
12	13.50	33	13.50
16	13.50	73	5.58

Unless said Assessments and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the twenty-ninth of October next, the said Shares will be sold at Public Vendue, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern of Moses F. Kimball Esq. in said Rumford, as will discharge the same.

OTIS C. BOLSTER, Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1831.

15

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 23d inst. twelve SHEEP of the following marks, viz.—some with a swallow's tail in each ear, others with a swallow's tail in one ear & a crop off the other and notch under the same. The owner is hereby requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ISRAEL PIKE.

Norway, Sept. 26, 1831.

15

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, A first rate COW. Also a PIG. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 26, 1832.

15

TO FARMERS.

WANTED
1500 Yds. Raw Wool PLANNED.
1500 do. Cotton and Wool do.
1500 do. **TO WOOL**.

together with 3 or 500 Pds. Wool Footings, Long Stockings, Mittens, &c. to complete a contract, for which Dry Goods at fair prices will be given in exchange.

Said articles must be furnished in all the months of August and September. Apply to

H. G. CARTER,

No. 9, Mussey's Row. Middle-Street Portland, who has constantly on hand every description of

Fained and Staple Wool Goods.

Aug. 12, 1832.

2m9

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has left his books and demands with Levi Whitman Esq. for collection, where all those indebted to him will call and settle.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, Sept. 19th 1831. *14

15

OXFORD OBSERVER.



FABRICATION OF CHEESE FROM POTATOES.

In the Bulletin of the Societe D'Encouragement, for the month of September, 1829, is an article on the fabrication of cheese from potatoes, of which the following is an extract, from the correspondence of M. Fahrenburg.

There is made, in Thuringe and in a part of Saxony, cheese from potatoes, which is very much esteemed; this is the mode of preparing it.

After having selected the best kind of potatoes, they are boiled; when cool, they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by a grater, or in a mortar: to five pounds of the pulp, which should be equally fine and homogeneous, is added a pound of sour milk with a sufficient quantity of salt; the whole is well kneaded, then covered up and left to repose for three or four days, according to the season of the year: and at the end of that time, the mixture is again kneaded and then put into small baskets, to divest it of the superfluous humidity. Afterwards it is placed in the shade to dry, and then it is packed in layers in large jars, or casks, where it is left for fifteen days. The older this cheese grows, the better it is.

There are three kinds made: the first which is the most common, is prepared in the proportions above named; the second, with four parts of potatoes and two of curds; the third with two pounds of potatoes and four pounds of milk.

The potato cheese has this advantage over common cheese, it never engenders maggots, and it keeps perfectly well for several years, provided it is placed in a dry situation and in close vessels.

I have repeated this experiment with the proportions of the second quality. This was the method pursued. The potatoes were boiled, peeled and crushed with the hands. If the fabrication was carried on extensively, the machine used for reducing the potatoes in distilleries, could be used. The milk was heated, and curdled with vinegar, and no runnet was at command. After this operation, the milk was mixed with the potatoes; the mass was salted, then it was passed through a hair sieve, to pulverize it thoroughly and make the mixture perfect; this mass, covered with salt, was left for ten or twelve days in an earthen pan; at this period it was distributed, for want of baskets, on sieves, where it drained and became moulded into regular forms. The sieves were lined with a linen cloth before it was put into them. Fifteen days after this draining operation which had been aided a little by pressure, the cheeses were placed, enveloped in their cloths, between oyster shells, and put into the cellar. At this time the caseous fermentation is well developed, the cheeses are yet very soft, and there is formed on the surface a skin of mould. The cheese taste is very sensible, and not disagreeable, and I think this kind of cheese can be advantageously made by the farmers. I now intend to attempt drying the cheese in the shade. I shall publish the result of this experiment, which appears to me to be important to agricultural economy.

N. E. Farmer.

EFFECTS OF BUDGING.

Mr. Fessenden.—In answer to a query in your last headed "Bud ling," I would observe that the correct theory is believed to be that the stocks are not influenced by the character of the buds which may be inserted. The buds derive their nourishment from the stocks (as the stocks do from the earth, &c.) and control the future growth of the tree above the insertion only.

Dedham, Aug. 19.

Remarks by the Editor.—There is some difference of opinion among horticulturists relative to the effects of grafting or budding. Miller says that crab stocks cause apples to be firmer, to keep longer, and to have a sharper flavor; and he is equally confident, that if the breaking pears be grafted on quince stocks, the fruit is gritty or stony, while the melting pears are much improved by such stocks. Lord Bacon, however, says that the scion overrules the graft quite, the stock being passive only. "This last opinion" says the *Ed. Encyclopedia*, "as a general proposition remains true; it being evident, that the scion, bud or inarched shoot, is endowed with the power of drawing or forming from the stock that peculiar kind of nourishment which is adapted to its nature, and that the specific characters of the engrafted plant remain unchanged, although its qualities may be partially affected."

But we never knew a question, except that proposed by our correspondent who favored us with the query respecting budding, page 35, relative to the influence of the bud on the stock. We are inclined, however, to believe that our friend from Dedham is correct; and

should almost as soon think of a stream communicating its peculiar qualities to its fountain, as a bud or scion having any influence on the properties of the stock to which it was attached. ib.

Remedy for the Cholera Morbus.—Dr. Hope, Surgeon on board H. M. Hospital Ship Canada, states some instances of remarkable success in the Cholera Morbus and says:

"The remedy I gave was—One drachm nitrous acid, (not nitric, that has failed me,) one ounce of peppermint water or camphor, and forty drops of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a cupfull of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot clothes dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; constant and small sipping of finely strained gruel, or sago or tapioca, no spirit, no wine, no fermented liquors till quite restored." ib.

EMPERORS OF MOROCCO.

The sway of the last two or three Sultans of Morocco has been mildness itself, in comparison with the horrible enormities and the most atrocious acts of cruelty that characterized the reign of Muley Ishmael and his successors; when human beings were slaughtered in sport, and the monarch delighted in being his own executioner, carrying always a gun or lance for that purpose. In these reigns the miserable subjects were tortured in the most unheard of manner; and sawing in two, putting out the eyes, crucifying alive, or being burnt were usual punishments for the most trifling, or no offence at all. In these golden days—and for aught I know it may be still practiced—it was a frequent custom for an individual to buy another of the Sultan, if he fancied he was rich, and that he could take any thing by this humane speculation. The way in which it was managed was thus:—The person wishing to make the purchase, went before the bashaw or governor of the district, and bargained for such or such a person; and when at last they had agreed between themselves as to the price, each party trying to cheat the other in enhancing the probability of gain or loss by the transaction, the money was paid, and a receipt given, which entitled the buyer to the body of the individual bought, whoever he might be, and who was accordingly delivered into his hands. The latter part I cannot better explain than by inserting part of a letter on this horrible system, written by an English merchant who resided at Tezou in the reign of Muley Ishmael, and which I find inserted in a curious account of a journey to Mequinez, in 1721 written during Commodore Stewart's embassy to that city. "Yesterday, Mr. Noble and I were passing by the prison, where he saw a man hanged by the heels, with irons upon his legs, pincers upon his nose, his flesh cut with scissors and demanding money. When the fellow was not able to speak, they renewed their blows; and this was a bought man, that they gave 500 ducats for, and expected by these tortures to force out of him 500 ducats more. His tortures were so severe, that Noble, when he saw him, cried out, 'O Lord, the blessed fruits of arbitrary government!'—Because you have not seen such a thing, I judged this description might not be unacceptable." Of Muley Ishmael it is related in the same account that being on an expedition, and coming to a river which his army could not pass, he ordered all his prisoners killed, and interwoven with rushes to form a bridge. It may easily be imagined during these times, when Christian slavery was in full force, in what way the unfortunate wretches were treated who fell into his clutches, when so little regard was paid to the lives of his own subjects. No person appeared before him without and uncertainty of going out of his presence alive. When he had killed a favorite through caprice or passion, he would sometimes forget what he had done, and make inquiry for the murdered person: and on being told he was dead, he would ask who killed him: to which his attendants would reply, trembling, that they did not know, but supposed it was God's doing. When he chanced in his haste, to kill any one in mistake for another, as was frequently the case, he would civilly ask his pardon, saying he did not intend to have killed the poor man: and whenever he beat a man soundly, and put him in chains, he was considered in the high road to punishment, as he would generally call on him in prison, would affect to be surprised, and calling him his "dear friend," would inquire how he came in that unfortunate plight; and sending him a suit of his own clothes, would place him in some high and lucrative post, which having entered upon in a pennyless state, it could be calculated with the greater certainty how much he would be worth at a certain time, when he was sure of being again stripped of every thing by his royal patron.

During his reign he raised his kingdom to an unprecedented pitch of military renown; and his name struck such terror that he reigned in peace and quietness. It is true, that his son, Muley

Mahomet, rebelled against his authority, but he was quickly subdued, and his hand being cut off, he died from the loss of blood: and Muley Sidan, another of his sons, being the appointed heir to the throne, was soon after strangled by his wives on account of his cruelty. The aged tyrant, Muley Ishmael—for he was past ninety when he died—maintained 2,000 women besides the limited number of lawful wives that his religion allowed. It may well be imagined that his happiness did not increase in proportion to the number of his ribs, and that so large a family did not contribute to increase his domestic comfort; on the contrary, what with their intrigues, jealousies, quarrelling, and endless complaints of each other, they teased and enraged the old man so much that he would sometimes order his black eunuchs to weed his establishment, as he would term it, and who would accordingly sometimes take off thirty in a day of the most troublesome, by a very expeditious and easy contrivance called geefing. This consisted in twisting a small cord round the neck of the offenders; and in this way going from one to another, the rest by these means kept quiet for a time. It may be supposed that his issue from so many wives during so long a life was pretty numerous, having 700 sons able to mount on horseback; of the number of his daughters history does not inform us, for the Moors never reckoned women, but it doubtless equalled that of the former.—*Moore's Travels in Morocco.*

President Adams' Eulogy upon President Monroe, has been published, and makes a handsome pamphlet of about a hundred pages.

In Salisbury, Mississippi, great damage was done to the cotton plantations by heavy rains in the latter part of July.

PROPOSALS for publishing in the city of Washington two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form) one to be entitled,

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER,

THE OTHER,

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

A Portion of the daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each: one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register—the other, the Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life enable them to give practical and useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, & remit one dollar & twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fire-side of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor.—The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates,—it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form,—an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form.—As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired. DUFF GREEN.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New-York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed a series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundries,) 6 months credit, or 7 1/2 per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	28
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgess,	46
Brevier,	58
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hager & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	\$250	Imperial No. 1,	\$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260

New York, March 3d, 1831. 9

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier are grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALES, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Spragg, Philadelphia, FREE OR POSTAGE, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Merton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esq.'s, who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, written information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

Philadelphia, July 9. 6

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,

12,000	First rate SHINGLES;
200	Bushels WHEAT;
200	" CORN;
200	" OATS;
100	" RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.

Sept. 26.

A GREAT BARGAIN!!

THE noted Stand for

Trade, situated one mile and a half west of Norway Village, at the conjunction of the North and West Stage routs, consisting of a convenient

STORE, POTASH, apparatus and out-buildings. Also, a convenient HOUSE, Stable, and half an acre of LAND.

The whole or any part of said property will be sold cheap. The Stock in the Store may be had likewise.

A credit will be given on the sale of the above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the stand.

WM. PINGREE.

Norway, July 25. 6

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 20th of August last, a red HORSE, six years old, one

white hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SEBA GAMMON.

Norway, Sept. 2, 1831. 12

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1, 25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

Dec. 7.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar.

It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.

N. York Reformed Medical College. May, 1831.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.